

# The Advocate

## AND TOPEKA TRIBUNE.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

N. R. P. A.

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MRS. LEASE says the state administration is in partnership with the gamblers of Kansas City, Kansas. This is a specific charge. Let us have the proof of it. Empty charges have no weight.

THE appointment of A. A. Stewart as superintendent of the institute for the deaf and dumb at Olathe is one that will commend itself to all of the better elements of the state irrespective of party. Mr. Stewart is a clean man, and as an officer he will conscientiously perform the duties of his position without fear or favor. No suspicion will justly fall upon any act of his administration.

### THEY HAVE A PIONIO.

Republican and democratic newspaper editors are specially ambitious of two things in these latter days. The first is to divert the attention of readers from the living issues of the day, and the second is to be sensational. Under ordinary circumstances this sometimes becomes difficult to accomplish. People will think and they will talk, and if the papers do not give them something sensational to talk about they are almost sure to become engaged in the discussion of questions of public policy. This has to be discouraged and counteracted, and nothing is as successful for this purpose as a fresh sensation. The little difficulty between Governor Lewelling and Mrs. Lease is, therefore, like a refreshing shower after a long drouth. It makes something to talk about, and the papers are giving it far more space than is given to the tariff, to the Hawaiian question, or any other question of state or national importance. It meets the two requirements of the twin frauds precisely. It is made sensational and it directs the attention of the people, for the time being, away from consideration of the causes of industrial depression and the proper remedies

to be demanded. These are questions that are rank poison to such editors. They would sooner enter a den of rattlers and undertake to become snake tamers than to touch one of them, even indirectly. They meet every proposition for fair discussion with the cry of "socialist nonsense," "paternalism," "anarchy," and like epithets, and have never yet attempted to answer an argument by any other method. Verily, this difficulty is a great relief to them.

### ANARCHY.

The editor of the Emporia Republican has a holy horror of anarchy. It haunts him by day and troubles his dreams by night; and yet if we are to take his definition of anarchy as given in the issue of the Republican of January 4, he has not the remotest conception of what anarchists believe and teach. He says:

An anarchist is one who excites revolt or promotes disorder in the state.

An anarchist is nothing of the kind. There are men who excite revolts and who promote disorder in the state; and it has been the custom of those who did not know any better to call these men anarchists; but no one who has ever read anything upon the subject of philosophical anarchy ever made this mistake.

Did the editor of the Emporia Republican ever read any of the lectures or publications of the terrible anarchists who were hung at Chicago? Does he know anything about the doctrines they believed and taught? We sincerely doubt it. Can he, or dare he publish in his paper such extracts from their speeches and publications as will show his readers what they believed and taught? Of course not. This would defeat the very object he has in view. As long as he can keep the people in total ignorance of the doctrines and the teachings of those men, he can continue to justify their judicial murder, and make use of the prejudice that has been created in the minds of the people for partisan purposes.

Now, we deny that those men or their followers ever said or did anything to "excite revolt or to promote disorder in the state," and we challenge the editor of the Republican to the proof that they did. We challenge him to quote from their writings or speeches anything to justify such a charge. Will he do it? Dare he quote what they did believe and teach? Certainly not. No republican paper dares to do it.

But it is said a bomb was thrown at the Haymarket meeting, and several policemen were killed. True. Who threw it? It was never known to the public. It was not shown in court who threw it. No pretense was ever made that it was shown who threw it. The prosecution utterly failed to show that the men on trial had anything to do with it or knew anything about it. They were charged with the murder of those policemen, and their trial was begun upon that charge. Failing to find any evidence to connect them with that crime, the prosecuting attorney pleaded, after the testimony was all in, and these men had no oppor-

tunity to offer any defense against the charge, that it was anarchy that was on trial; and the charge of murder was absolutely abandoned. They were hung, then, for what they believed, and not for anything they had done; and they were even denied the poor privilege of introducing testimony to show what they believed and taught. It suited the purposes of the court better that the jury and the people should remain in ignorance of these things, just as it suits the purpose of republican editors to-day that the people shall remain in ignorance of the same things, in order that the prejudice against anarchy may be made to serve their partisan purposes. It suits them to denounce members of the People's party as anarchists; and in order that this charge may not be robbed of its terrors, the minds of the people must not be disabused of the horrors that have attached to that terrible name. Hence we repeat that no republican editor dares to publish what the philosophical anarchist does believe and teach. The men who excite revolts, the men who throw bombs where the lives of innocent people are jeopardized, are not anarchists, although it pleases the press to so designate them. It is, perhaps, unfortunate for the true teachings of the philosophical anarchist that he cannot be permitted to teach his doctrines under another name, since, through the misrepresentations of the press, the minds of the people have not only become confused upon the subject, but most unreasonably prejudiced, and that prejudice is continually cultivated for the same purpose for which it was first created.

Now, having presented these thoughts, we desire to close by renewing the challenge to the Emporia Republican, or to any other republican paper, to publish, from the lectures or writings of those terrible anarchists who were hung at Chicago, or from the others who were pardoned by Governor Altgeld, such extracts as will fairly show the doctrines they actually held and taught. THEY DARE NOT DO IT. Such publication in the daily papers of the country would expose the infamy of the whole diabolical plot consummated in a so-called court of justice and now justified by a hireling press.

### THERE IS NO SIDETRACK AT THIS STATION.

Republican editors are banking heavily on a hoped for split in the People's party in consequence of the difficulty of the governor and Mrs. Lease. We would once more remind these patriots that the People's party is larger than any individual in it; and no member of it, however conspicuous, is of sufficient consequence to sidetrack the principles upon which it is founded. Whether Governor Lewelling and Mrs. Lease agree or disagree, or in whatsoever manner their differences may be disposed of, the principles of the People's party will still claim and receive the same attention as heretofore, and will continue to go forward to final triumph. Speaking of party differences, of course everything is lovely in the re-

publican party. The Smith crowd and the Morrill crowd and the young crowd and the old crowd are punching each other in the short ribs only for amusement you know; and the whole thing will end in a general love feast where it will be seen how pleasantly the brethren will all dwell together in harmony. A personal difference in the People's party is made to appear of much greater magnitude than in the ranks of the elect.

### WILL THE EMPORIA GAZETTE CORRECT?

The Topeka Advocate which was once a staunch friend of prohibition has taken to the woods since it was made official state paper.—Emporia Gazette, January 4.

The Topeka Advocate stands to-day where it has always stood upon the temperance question, and the Gazette knows it if it knows anything about the matter. The Advocate is in favor of the enforcement of the law as it is, while it remains upon the statute books; but it is not an advocate of prohibition as the correct method of controlling the liquor traffic. Never until the element of profit is totally eliminated from the traffic will it be susceptible of control; and never until the traffic is nationalized will the conduct of the business for private gain be stopped. Until this is done the evils that grow out of it will continue. This is our opinion, and we believe it is a correct one. We believe, also, that until the millions of our unemployed countrymen are furnished with work that will enable them to buy food to save their wives and helpless children from starvation, we can find something fully as profitable to talk about in Kansas with the present law upon our statute books as this everlasting subject of prohibition. By the way, since the Gazette has mentioned it, where does the republican party and its press in Kansas stand upon this question just now? What do you propose to do with it?

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The executive board of the National Alliance has agreed upon the city of Topeka as the place of meeting of the national council February 6, 1894. It now becomes the duty of every Kansas Alliance man and woman to make this meeting a success, and to render the stay of delegates and visitors in our city as pleasant as possible. Those especially who were at Ocala, and who enjoyed the bounteous hospitality of our southern brethren, will be gratified by this opportunity to reciprocate as far as it may be possible for them to do so. It is doubtful if any other state in the union could do what Florida did for delegates and visitors to the national convention, of December, 1890; but we can at least take the delegates to our homes and make them welcome to such as we have during their stay in our city. We hope to see a unanimity of action upon this subject that will insure a cordial welcome and will cause every visitor to carry to his or her home the most pleasant recollections of this visit to Topeka.